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# SELECTIONS

FROM THE

# VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

## NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RÁJPUTÁNA,

**Received up to 28th December 1892.**

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

| No. | Name. | Locality. | Name of publisher. | Date of paper. | Date of receipt. | Circulation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **URDU.** | | | 1892. | 1892. | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | | | |
| 1 | Ittihád ... ... | Lucknow ... | Hasan Sháh ... | For Dec. ... | 22nd Dec. ... | 250 copies. |
| 2 | Qamar ... ... | Sandila (Hardoi) | Sayyid Qamar-ul-din | " Sept. ... | 26th " ... | 400 " |
| 3 | Safir-i-Kashmir ... | Moradabad ... | Avatár Krishn ... | " " ... | 24th " ... | 500 " |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | | | |
| 4 | Dabir-i-Hind ... ... | Agra ... | Amín-ul-dín ... | 1st Dec. ... | 28th " ... | 45 " |
| 5 | Hámid-ul-Akhbár ... | Moradabad ... | Iláhi Bakhsh ... | 23rd " ... | " " ... | 200 " |
| 6 | Mufíd-i-Ám ... ... | Agra ... | Qádir Ali Khán ... | 20th " ... | 26th " ... | 100 " |
| | *Weekly.* | | | | | |
| 7 | Agra Akhbár ... ... | " ... | Tajammul Husain ... | 21st " ... | 27th " ... | 265 " |
| 8 | Akhbár-i-Álam ... ... | Meerut ... | Muqarrab Husain Khán. | 20th " ... | " " ... | 65 " |
| 9 | Álam-i-Taswír ... ... | Cawnpore ... | Rahmat-ullah ... | " " ... | 24th " ... | 275 " |
| 10 | Alwaqt ... ... | Gorakhpur ... | Muhammad Sa'id ... | 21st " ... | 23rd " ... | 625 " |
| 11 | Anís-i-Hind ... ... | Meerut ... | Ram Chandra Vaishya. | 24th " ... | 26th " ... | 500 " |

| No. | Name. | Locality. | Name of publisher. | Date of paper. | Date of receipt. | Circulation. |
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| | URDU—(*concluded*). | | | 1892. | 1892. | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | | | |
| 12 | Anjuman-i-Hind ... ... | Lucknow ... | Bishun Lál ... | 24th Dec. ... | 28th Dec. ... | 158 copies. |
| 13 | Colonel ... ... | Moradabad ... | Banwári Lál ... | " " ... | " " ... | 500 " |
| 14 | Dabdaba-i-Qaisari ... | Bareilly ... | Thákur Prásad ... | 17th " ... | 23rd " ... | 250 " |
| 15 | Dabdaba-i-Sikandari ... | Rámpur ... | Muhammad Husain | 26th " ... | 28th " ... | 446 " |
| 16 | Fitnah ... ... | Gorakhpur ... | Nizám Ahmad ... | 24th " ... | " " ... | 500 " |
| 17 | Hindustání ... ... | Lucknow ... | Gangá Prasád Varmá | 21st " ... | 22nd " ... | 300 " |
| 18 | Kárnámah ... ... | " ... | Muhammad Yáqúb | 25th " ... | 28th " ... | 275 " |
| 19 | Matla-i-Núr ... ... | Cawnpore ... | Gauri Shankar ... | 24th " ... | " " ... | 44 " |
| 20 | Mihr-i-Nimroz ... ... | Bijnor ... | Karím-ullah ... | 21st " ... | 25th " ... | 400 " |
| 21 | Najm-ul-Akhbár ... | Etáwah ... | Rúh-ullah Khán ... | 24th " ... | 26th " ... | 223 " |
| 22 | Najm-ul-Hind ... ... | Jaunpur ... | Muhammad Muhsin | 19th " ... | 28th " ... | 60 " |
| 23 | Nasím-i-Agra ... ... | Agra ... | Jamna Dás Biswas... | 23rd " ... | 26th " ... | 450 " |
| 24 | Nizám-ul-Mulk ... ... | Moradabad ... | Fahim-ul-din ... | 20th " ... | 23rd " ... | 250 " |
| 25 | Oudh Punch ... ... | Lucknow ... | Sajjád Husain ... | 15th " ... | 24th " ... | 450 " |
| 26 | Rafi-ul-Akhbár ... ... | Benares ... | Ghulám Husain ... | 19th " ... | 23rd " ... | 360 " |
| 27 | Rahbar ... ... | Moradabad ... | Partáp Krishn ... | 22nd " ... | 25th " ... | 220 " |
| 28 | Riáz-ul-Akhbár ... ... | Gorakhpur ... | Nizám Ahmad ... | 24th " ... | 28th " ... | 350 " |
| 29 | Sitára-i-Hind ... ... | Moradabad ... | Banwári Lál ... | 20th " ... | 22nd " ... | 130 " |
| 30 | Soldier ... ... | " ... | Máháraj Baldeo Singh. | 21st " ... | 23rd " ... | 200 " |
| 31 | Tohfa-i-Hind ... ... | Bijnor ... | Jairáj Singh ... | 20th " ... | 24th " ... | 304 " |
| | *Daily.* | | | | | |
| 32 | Oudh Akhbár ... ... | Lucknow ... | Sheo Prasád ... | 22nd to 28th " ... | 22nd to 28th " ... | 521 copies (including 87 copies taken by Govt.) |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | | | |
| 33 | Aligarh Institute Gazette ... | Aligarh ... | Alím-ullah ... | 20th & 23rd " ... | 22nd & 25th " ... | 464 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.) |
| | HINDI. | | | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | | | |
| 34 | Máthur Vaishya Sukhdáyak... | Agra ... | Babu Lál ... | For Oct. & Nov. ... | 25th " ... | 250 copies. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | | | |
| 35 | Almora Akhbár ... ... | Almora ... | Sadá Nand ... | 19th Dec. ... | 22nd " ... | 116 " |
| 36 | Bhárat Jíwan ... ... | Benares ... | Rám Krishn, Varmá | " " ... | " " ... | 1,500 " |
| 37 | Gosewak ... ... | " ... | Jagat Náráyan ... | 22nd " ... | 25th " ... | ... |
| 38 | Nágri Nírad ... ... | Mirzapur ... | Kashi Prasád ... | " " ... | " " ... | 200 copies. |
| 39 | Prayág Samáchár ... | Allahabad ... | Jagan Náth ... | " " ... | 24th " ... | 500 " |
| 40 | Sajjan Kírti Sudhákar ... | Udaipur ... | Ashyá Chálak Dán... | 19th " ... | 23rd " ... | 100 " |
| | *Daily.* | | | | | |
| 41 | Hindustán ... ... | Kálákankar (Partábgarh). | Deva Charan ... | 21st to 25th " ... | 22nd to 26th " ... | 470 " |
| | HINDI-URDU. | | | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | | | |
| 42 | Káshi Pattriká ... ... | Benares ... | Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A. | 23rd Dec. ... | 26th " ... | 451 copies (including 345 copies taken by Govt.) |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | | | |
| 43 | Jaipur Gazette ... ... | Jaipur ... | Mahávír Prasád ... | 3rd, 7th, 10th & 14th Dec. | 22nd & 25th " ... | 100 copies. |
| | MARATHI. | | | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | | | |
| 44 | Subodh Sindhu ... ... | Khandwa ... | Lakshman Anant Prayági. | 21st Dec. ... | 24th " ... | 320 " |
| | MARATHI-ENGLISH. | | | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | | | |
| 45 | Nyáya Sudhá ... ... | Nágpur ... | Sadá Shiva Rámchandra Patwardhan. | " " ... | 26th " ... | 450 " |
| | GORKHA. | | | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | | | |
| 46 | Bhárat Jiwan ... ... | Benares ... | Rám Krishn, Varmá | 23rd " ... | 25th " ... | 650 " |

## I.—Political and Foreign.

Pioneer and the National Congress.

HINDUSTÁN. December 23rd & 24th, 1892.

1. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 23rd and 24th December, referring to the comments of the *Pioneer* of the 14th idem on the National Congress and the severance of Mr. Digby's connection from the British Committee, observes that the *Pioneer* is nothing if not hostile to the Congress. What can Mr. Digby's retirement from that Committee have with the alleged dulness of the Allahabad Congress? The Congress is a national movement in which the 280 millions of this country are interested, and its success does not depend on this man or that man, or for the matter of that on any number of men. Mr. Hume really made a mistake in allowing Mr. Digby to join the British Committee. Mr. Hume's statements as to the remuneration paid to Mr. Digby for his services are apparently well founded, otherwise he would have contradicted them by this time. It is a matter of satisfaction that Mr. Hume has taken the work of the British Committee into his hands.

Condemnation of the National Congress.

NAJM-UL-AKHBÁR. December 24th, 1892

2. The *Najm-ul-Akhbár* (Etawáh), of the 24th December, is glad to notice that the enthusiasm of the National Congressionists has almost entirely evaporated. It may safely be assumed that the Allahabad Congress will be the last, or at all events the last but one, for an attempt will probably be made to hold a meeting next year at London. The money spent in promoting that movement by men who pose as patriots has thus been simply thrown away. Far from doing any good the movement has done harm to the country.

Amir's replies to the charges brought against him by Anglo-Indian newspapers.

SOLDIER. December 21st, 1892.

3. The *Soldier* (Moradabad), of the 21st December, publishes the Amir's replies to the charges brought against him by Anglo-Indian newspapers from time to time, and observes that it may be inferred from his impertinent replies that he counts on the aid of somebody. No king can connive at such insolence. If the British Government pockets the insult offered by the Amir, men may be induced to think that it is too ready to chastise the weak, but is afraid to interfere with the strong. The native newspapers were perfectly justified in protesting against the payment of subsidies to the Amir. Had the Government treated the native chiefs with the same consideration as the Amir, and not weakened them by placing them at the tender mercies of Political Agents, it would have no reason to fear even twenty Russias. There is little hope that it will feel disposed to punish the Amir.

Sir Auckland Colvin and the Rámpur State.

RAHBAR. December 22nd, 1892.

4. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 22nd December, observes that the *Nizam-ul-Mulk* of Moradabad says that Sir Auckland Colvin had great sympathy with the people and placed the affairs of Rámpur on a satisfactory footing. But Sir Auckland Colvin did nothing of the kind. He turned out the relatives of the Nawáb from Rámpur, made over the accumulated treasures of the State to the Government of India and appointed Major Vincent President of the Council who issued unreasonable orders which led to several men being put to death. The State was unnecessarily burdened with heavy expenses and Sir Auckland Colvin turned a deaf ear to the appeals of Abdullah Khan's relatives who were much persecuted. Few native newspapers of these Provinces except the time-serving *Oudh Akhbár* have praised his administration.

Alleged interference with social and religious customs by European Doctors at Bikaner.

GOSEWAK. December 22nd, 1892.

5. The *Gosewak* (Benares), of the 22nd December, regrets to notice that owing to the dispersion of the Hárdwar fair and other such measures, an idea is spreading among the people that Government officers have departed from their old policy of religious toleration and are too ready to interfere with their religious affairs on one pretext or another. Sir Auckland Colvin and Sir Charles Elliott have created a great deal of discontent by their unwise proceedings. It appears from a communication published in the Hindi *Bangabasi* of Calcutta that European Doctors at Bikaner do not allow any person to feed his caste-fellows or Brahmans on the occasion of a marriage or a death in his family on the pretext that such feasting leads to an outbreak

of cholera. Hindus were accustomed to put quantities of fodder at some public place in the city and to allow any kine to eat it. But this practice, too, has been prohibited by the European Doctors. It is to be regretted that such social and religious customs should be interfered with in a Hindu State.

## II.—Administration.

Hindustáni. December 21st, 1892.

Sir Charles Crosthwaite's Resolution regarding the Hardwár fair.

6. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 21st December, states that the first Resolution passed by Sir Charles Crosthwaite since his taking over charge of office relates to the Hardwár fair. It is a matter of satisfaction that His Honor has frankly admitted that the sudden and premature dispersion of the fair caused annoyance to the pilgrims. Sir Auckland Colvin denied all annoyance and said that pilgrims could have no reason to be annoyed by the breaking up of the fair on any future occasion. Sir Charles Crosthwaite has appointed a Committee composed of the Sanitary Commissioner, the Magistrate of Saháranpur, and four Hindu gentlemen, with power to add to their number, to advise Government as to the adoption of necessary sanitary reforms with a view to prevent the outbreak of any epidemic disease at future gatherings at Hardwár.

Colonel. December 24th, 1892.

Hardwár inquiry.

7. The *Colonel* (Moradabad), of the 24th December, observes that the inquiry into the Hardwár fair, has proved a failure, as was generally expected. The *Pioneer* foretold the result. The commission considered all witnesses to have been tutored! Can the commission conscientiously say if it was not animated by a desire to exculpate Government officials? The Hindus should not allow the matter to rest here; but they should appeal to Parliament and show Sir Auckland Colvin that people can not be oppressed and Her Majesty's proclamation trampled under foot with perfect impunity. If they remain quiet, they will lose all their religious liberty in course of time.

Bhárat Jiwan. December 19th, 1892.

The same.

8. The *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 19th December, referring to the Hardwár commission's report and the Local Government's Resolution on the dispersion of the fair, remarks that the public can judge for itself how far the late Lieutenant-Governor was anxious to find out the truth and how far the conclusions arrived at by the commission are right. If the present policy of Government is to annoy the Hindus, there is no help for it.

Hindustáni. December 21st, 1892.

Calcutta Town Hall meeting held to consider the jury question.

9. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 21st December, gives a complete list of the gentlemen at whose instance the late Calcutta Town Hall meeting was convened to protest against the action of the Bengal Government in the matter of trial by jury, the list being headed by Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohan Tagore, Maharaja Sir Narendra Krishn and Maharaja Durga Charn Law; and observes that the men who are ready to sacrifice their conscience in order to win the smiles of the Collectors and Commissioners should see how the Bengalis stand up in a body when a common calamity befalls them. The chicken-hearted title-holders in these Provinces should see how the leaders of Calcutta society, who enjoy higher titles than they, boldly met at the Town Hall and freely expressed their opinions without fear of Lord Lansdowne and Sir Charles Elliott. When will the inhabitants of these Provinces learn to sympathize with each other and act in concert? Nothing could be more painful than to find well-to-do men deliberately making all sorts of misrepresentations with a view to ingratiate themselves with the district authorities in their inordinate desire to be made Rai Bahadurs and Khán Bahadurs.

Colonel. December 24th, 1892.

Jury system in Bengal.

10. The *Colonel* (Moradabad), of the 24th December, contains a picture in which the jury system in Bengal is represented as a woman bleeding profusely from wounds inflicted on her by a sword marked the Orders of the Lieutenant-Governor and as held up in their arms by four European and native ladies respectively marked Justice, Mercy, Necessity and Public Opinion.

11. The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 15th December, in a cartoon, represents Anglo-Indian officials led by Sir Charles Elliott as riding fast and trampling under foot the rights and privileges of natives.

OUDH PUNCH. December 15th, 1892.

The same.

12. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 21st December, says that the Secretary of State has lately placed a new burden on the Indian treasury. The retired Anglo-Indian officials will get their pensions in England at the rate of one shilling and 9 pence per rupee, which will lead to an increase of 20 per cent. in the total expenditure incurred on account of such pensions. The *Pioneer* and other Anglo-Indian journals of that class approve of the concession and hope that it will be extended to officials on leave in England. Other such measures are sure to be adopted for the benefit of Europeans. But if Government continues to add to the burdens of India in this way, she will become bankrupt sooner or later.

HINDUSTÁNI. December 21st, 1892.

Payment of pensions to Anglo-Indian officials at 1*s.* 9*d.* per rupee.

13. The *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 19th December, says that before the establishment of British rule in this country the people were exposed to great hardships and difficulties from the frequent wars among the Indian chiefs and the invasions of external foes. But the British Government has restored peace and order, providing perfect security of life and property for the people, establishing telegraphs and rail roads, making satisfactory arrangements for the adjudication of their disputes, and granting them full liberty of speech and the freedom of the press. It is the earnest prayer of all classes of natives that British rule may last for ever.

BHÁRAT JIWAN. December 19th, 1892.

British rule.

14. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 22nd December, referring to the introduction of the Vaccination Act into the Moradabad Municipality, observes that many distinguished European Doctors are opposed to vaccination. The use of bad lymph brings on a very dangerous kind of disease, hardly 50 per cent of children attacked by that disease surviving. Men whose children have died of any disease caused by vaccination must naturally be unwilling to get their children vaccinated in future. It would be well if vaccination were not made compulsory. If any children vaccinated against the will of their parents happen to die, who will be responsible for their deaths? The Municipal Board should exercise strict supervision and arrange for the supply of good lymph, otherwise the measure, which is intended to be a blessing, will prove a curse.

RAHBAR. December 22nd, 1892.

Introduction of compulsory vaccination into the Moradabad Municipality.

## III.—EDUCATION.

15. The *Tohfa-i-Hind* (Bijnor), of the 20th December, in its local news column, adverting to the annual examination of the second class in tahsíli schools, observes that the examination was conducted by the Deputy Inspector of Schools in a satisfactory manner. But the Hindi candidates experienced great difficulty in answering the questions, as the question papers, except that on Hindi literature, were all printed in Urdu character. The Deputy Inspector should draw the attention of the proper authorities to the matter, in order that questions may be printed in Hindi character for the Hindi students in future.

TOHFA-I-HIND. December 20th, 1892.

Annual examination of the second class in tahsíli schools, Bijnor district.

16. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 22nd December, referring to the letter published in the *Pioneer* of the 21st idem urging the claims of qualified natives employed in the Educational Department to higher appointments in that department, such as Inspectorships, Professorships and Superior Headmasterships, expresses concurrence with the writer in the *Pioneer* and observes that promotion is very slow in the Educational Department, the number of higher appointments being very limited. Under these circumstances it would be a great injustice to native officials if their claims to promotion were overlooked. Again, natives are better fitted for the posts of Inspectors and Headmasters of Schools than Europeans, inasmuch as natives can better examine village school boys and teach native boys in High Schools than Europeans for obvious reasons.

HINDUSTÁN. December 22nd, 1892.

Promotion of natives to higher appointments in the Educational Department.

## IV.—Railway.

Mihr-i-Nimroz, December 21st, 1892.

Passenger carriages on the Nagina section of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

17. The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 21st December, complains that passenger carriages on the Nagina section of the Oudh and Rohilkhand line are not lighted to the great inconvenience of passengers, and urges that all such carriages, especially those occupied by females, should be provided with lights. Sometimes carriages occupied by European soldiers are placed next to those occupied by females and the result is that women are annoyed by the soldiers. The railway authorities should see to this.

## V.—Local.

Prayág Samáchár, December 22nd, 1892.

Misconduct of native soldiers at the late Somvati fair, Allahabad.

18. The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 22nd December, complains that a large crowd of native soldiers entered in a body the late Somvati bathing fair at the confluence of the rivers intentionally pushing respectable men and women on the narrow pathway. Several women were thrown into the mire from which they were taken out with great difficulty. But for the ready interference of Thákur Sitla Bakhsh Singh, Tahsíldár, and the Sub-Inspector of Police, many women and children would have been crushed to death. Some of the offending soldiers were at once turned out of the fair and steps were taken to prevent others from harassing people. The District Magistrate should adopt measures with a view to prevent soldiers from misbehaving themselves at such fairs in future.

Almora Akhbár, December 19th, 1892.

Sanitary arrangements at Almora.

19. The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 19th December, complains that the streets and lanes at Almora are not properly cleaned, and censures the Municipal Board for its negligence.

Allahabad:
*The 2nd January* 1893.

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*Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.*

G. P., N.-W. P. & O.—P.D. 81—4-1-93.